

SNCA and MAPT genes and environmental factors are important risk factors of Parkinson's disease [PD], the second-most

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disease in which the etiology of 90 percent of the patients is unknown. P

Epidemiological studies link the herbicide paraquat to increased incidence of Parkinson's disease (PD). We previously rep

BACKGROUND: Mathematical models of the interactions between alphasynuclein (alphaS) and reactive oxygen species (R

Genetic variation in the multidrug resistance gene ABCB1, which encodes the efflux transporter P-glycoprotein (P-gp), ha

Neuroinflammation is a complex innate immune response vital to the healthy function of the central nervous system (CN

Parkinson's disease (PD) is one of the most common neurodegenerative disorders with limited clinical interventions. A n

The neurodegenerative effects of Parkinson's disease (PD) are marked by a selective loss of dopaminergic (DA) neurons.

Parkinson disease is a debilitating and incurable neurodegenerative disorder affecting approximately 1-2% of people ove

Various human diseases are known to occur as a result of gene-environment interactions. Amongst such diseases, neuro

Microdialysis was used to administer paraquat into the spinal cord of the anesthetized rat to determine the effects of the

The role of nitric oxide (NO) in paraquat (PQ)-induced neurotoxicity is still not fully understood. In this study we used NG

Pesticide exposure is a risk factor of Alzheimer's disease (AD). However, little is known about how pesticide exposure ma

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE The mechanisms of paraquat (PQ)-induced toxicity are poorly understood and PQ poisonin

AIMS: Chronic exposure to environmental toxicants, such as paraquat, has been suggested as a risk factor for Parkinson's

Mitochondria are essential for survival. Their primary function is to support aerobic respiration and to provide energy for

Intracytoplasmic inclusions of protein aggregates in dopaminergic cells (Lewy bodies) are the pathological hallmark of Pa

Humans carry two nearly identical copies of Survival Motor Neuron gene: SMN1 and SMN2. Loss of SMN1 leads to spinal

AIMS: Paraquat (PQ) is a pesticide highly toxic to human beings, and a well-known trigger of oxidative stress. Although se

Paraquat has previously been shown to reduce the viability of rat C6 glioma cells, suggesting that this drug may be toxic t

The neuropathological effects of various doses of paraquat, a widely used herbicide, given directly into different areas of

1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) produce an irreversible parkinsonian-like syndrome in humans, m

C57 black mice were injected repeatedly with maximal tolerated doses of 4 different chemical analogues of N-methyl-4-p

We demonstrate that injections of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetra-hydropyridine (MPTP), 1-methyl-4-phenyl-pyridinium

We have recently reported that environmental toxicants, such as DDT, PCBs, pyrethroids, and nicotine can induce perma

Effects of paraquat on the substantia nigra of the male Wistar rats we re studied pharmacologically by a intracerebral inj

We have examined whether the widely used herbicide, paraquat (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'dipyridylum) may accumulate in rat

The effects of paraquat on rat brain were studied. Activities of complex I (NADH: ubiquinone oxidoreductase) in mitoch

Cases of familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (fALS; a neurodegenerative disorder) have been reported in which the gen

The herbicide paraquat, bearing structural similarity to the known dopaminergic neurotoxicant MPTP, has been suggeste

The absence of any compelling basis for a heritable basis of idiopathic Parkinson's disease (PD) has focused attention on

YesArticle		AniSec			1	Mice
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec				
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec	InvAll	YESADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec				
YesArticle		AniSec				
YesArticle		AniSec	InvAll		1	Drosophila
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME	1	C. elegans
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec	InvAll			
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec	InvAll			
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec	InvAll	NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME	1	Rat
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		YESADME		
YesArticle		AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		
YesArticle	AniPrim	AniSec		NOADME		

subacute (6 weeks, twice per week)	10 mg/kg intraperitoneal	alpha synuclein, total/phosphorylated Tau, and acetylated tubulin in striatum; total and phospho-GSKbeta protein expression in striatum	
subacute (1 to 4 days)	5 mM, diet (filter paper)		
acute (48 hours)	1 mM	alpha synuclein aggregation	
acute (24 hours)	25, 50, and 100 mg/kg, intraperitoneal		



			proteasomal activity, axonal autophagy	
	survival			
MAP-2 immunostaining in the hippocampus				